THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1795. [N° 1743.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State House.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported, and for SALE;

20 Hogsheads of First Quality

Jamaica SUGAR.

An Assortment of CALICOES and Irish LINENS, by the Package or Piece.

September 8, 1795.

For SALE, by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Also—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to sell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting House—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT LEGS—New RAISINS, by Cask and Pound—SNUFF, by Cask, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Best DUMB FISH.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10. Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Business, a smart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.——One out of the Country would be preferred.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

European Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.

MOST of our ports are blockaded by the English fleet.—To repress this temerity 35 ships of war will immediately be fitted for sea.

PARIS, June 27.

A Member of the Committee of Public Welfare read a letter from a Representative of the People with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; announced that on the 29th of last month (June) that army had gained a Great victory over the Spaniards. Twelve thousand of our men who protected a convoy of forage, was attacked by twenty thousand of the enemy, the battle lasted for ten hours;—our soldiers performed prodigies of valour; and the enemy were completely defeated; their loss cannot be less than from 1000 to 12 00 men—ours is only 85 killed, and about 200 wounded." Insertion in the Bulletin.

LONDON, June 30.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in consequence of a message from the elder Beresford, a meeting took place between that gentleman and Earl Fitzwilliam, in Hyde Park, near Kensington Gardens. The parties after the ground had been measured, were preparing to fire, when they were prevented by the timely arrival of the peace officers. The above circumstance reminds us of a similar business:—Lord Townsend, the patron of the celebrated Beresford family, was called out by Lord Bellamont after his administration, when the latter had the honor of receiving a wound from the representative of Majesty, which to this day gives him cause to repent his folly and rashness. Mr. Beresford has been for several weeks in this country, not consulting with his physicians, as was reported, but consulting with his friends on the above occasion.

"No government ever took greater precautions to prevent the present scarcity"—say the ministerial prints, speaking of our ministers. The following fact, amongst others, may be mentioned to disprove this assertion—"Twelve thousand quarters of wheat, spoiled while on board transports waiting last year to make a landing in France, have lately been sold at 2s. per bushel to feed hogs!" The plain truth is—No government were ever more criminal in not endeavouring to prevent scarcity than the present.

Extract from the "Sketch of the Prisons in Paris."

One of the means that was the most successfully made use of in the Luxembourgh, for deceiving those argos, has been the service of a faithful dog; that animal insinuated himself every day into that prison and reached as far as his master's room, loaded with caresses, and seemed to share his troubles. One day especially, his demonstrations of joy appeared so reiterated, and even so troublesome, that the master felt uneasy. The more he persisted and was anxious to send his dog away, the more the animal reiterated his caresses; he jumped on him, wept, barked, and bending his head down shewed his collar; the master thought he was hurt, looked on every side, and finding there was no appearance of sore, he wanted to get rid of him, and to drive him out of the doors, the animal always insisted; at length his collar was taken off; the dog immediately jumped for joy, he barked, but it was no longer through grief; the master looked at the collar, and found in it a billet of his spouse; he answered by the same courier, and the faithful dog turned that sensible pair with the means of keeping a correspondence. He was every day at the same hour seen arrive and go out with the invisible message; and the instinct of the animal was such, as he did not let any of the keepers touch him, nor come near to him; he would have strangled them rather than suffer their approach.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) August 13.

Extract of a letter from Cow-Ford, St. John's River, dated July 12, 1795, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"I have but just time to inform you, that on Thursday night the 19th inst. the French in Florida crossed St. John's River, a little below the Cow-Ford. The night was far advanced in crossing the men, 50 in number under the command of Capt. Richard Lang. On their arrival on this side, they took three Spanish militia officers prisoners, of the following rank and names, viz. Capt. Holensworth, lieutenant Summerlin, and ensign Hogan, together with a small militia guard.

"The day approaching very fast, they with all possible speed marched for the battery of St. Nicholas, alias Cow Ford, containing two eighteen pounders; and, without hesitation, proceeded to storm it. The conflict was short, the Spaniards had two men killed and five wounded, who has since died of his wounds; twenty eight taken prisoners, together with commandant Ignacio Lopez, a cadet, about one hundred stand of arms, and a plenty of provisions and stores.

"The subsequent morning, they attacked the king's launch, and after an engagement of half an hour she struck: they took prisoners, on board, Capt. Don Manuel, and seventeen seamen—her prow contained a 24 pounder, a number of swivels, plenty of ammunition, a quantity of rum, pork, beef, bread, &c.

"Saturday a party of twenty men was ordered to go and attack the Nolesee battery: however on their approach the Spaniards discovered them, and before our men could get over the Pittsburgh ferry, that intercepted their march, the Spaniards spiked their cannon and fled, leaving their arms and every thing behind them.

"There is lying in this port a British 20 gun ship, a small schooner of 10 guns, and a Spanish galley, and the republicans were apprehensive of being attacked by them, should they discover their numbers. The Spanish inhabitants are joining them hourly—but they are much in want of men to man the battery and galley, and are quite inexperienced in gunnery. The militia officers have generally given themselves up and received paroles. The express is going off to General Clarke, by whom I send this."

PITTSBURGH, August 29.

INDIAN TREATY.

Accounts from General Wayne's Head Quarters at Greenville, as late as the 29th of July, we are informed that the treaty was nearly completed; to receive the signatures of the Chiefs to the articles was all that was undone at that time. The boundary line is described as follows, viz.—Beginning at the Mouth of Cayuhaga river and running by the same to the fork, hence to a crossing place on the Muskingum two miles northward of where fort Lawrence formerly stood—thence through the dividing country between the heads of Glaize and St. Mary's rivers and that of the Miami of the Ohio, to a place known by the name of Larmier's store, which is near the Miami, and is the southerly end of the carrying place between it and St Mary's river—thence by a line directly to Fort Recovery, which stands on the ground where St. Clair was defeated—thence by a direct line to the Ohio, immediately opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. There are a variety of reservations made of ports and trading places, as well as that of 150,000 acres opposite to the rapids of Ohio, the French villages at and near Vincents, and including a considerable quantity of land round Detroit.

All the tribes have been fully represented at this treaty, who were objects of it. Those of Sawanese and Lower Wiandots whom the British agents had so policy kept from coming forward earlier, would arrive at Head Quarters on the evening of the day that our informant left that place.—The Indians receive 20,000 dollars in goods at present, and 9000 dollars annually.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

A Proclamation is issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth interdicting the intercourse, by land or water, between the city of New-York, and the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, and this city for the term of one month, or until the Proclamation is revoked, *under the penalty of three hundred dollars*; on account of a contagious and infectious disease which exists in those places.

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On the 27th, the gates of the city were shut, the riot became so serious that force was used, some of the most active were fabled by the hussars. On the 28th, between 50 and 60 persons were thrown into prison, and among others, one Schmedt, the chief of the revolt. On the 29th, arrests were continued, and at length the prisons were so full, that a great number of persons were sent to the barrack of the regiment of Brown. On the 30th tranquility was perfectly re-established.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz July 9.

"By the Spanish Gazette of this day it appears, the Portuguese have made peace with the Algerines, so that it may be apprehended their cruisers will again interrupt the American flag, unless Col. Humphreys, who, we are informed is now at Algiers, settles matters with them.—Included you will find the paragraph cut out of the Spanish Gazette."

The following is a translation of the paragraph:

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LONDON,

June 16 On Thurſday laſt the following dreadful act of deſperation was committed at Bath, by John White, a young man, about 19, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of piſtols, which he loaded, and with coolneſs and deliberation walked into the ſchool room of Maria Bulley, in Corn-ſtreet, an amiable young lady, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a ſhort converſation, preſented one of the piſtols to her head, and ſhot her inſtantly dead. The noiſe of the piſtol and the ſmoke greatly terrified the children in the ſchool, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken coming out of the door. The Mayor ſhortly after ſummoned a jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in againſt him. When before the magiſtrate, he behaved with much decency; and on being aſked, why he committed ſo horrid a deed, he ſaid it was for contemned love; and on the queſtion, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the puniſhment that awaited him, both here and hereafter? He replied, that as David, having cauſed the death of Uriah to obtain Bathſheba, was forgiven, ſo he alſo hoped forgiveneſs. When the miſtreſs of the houſe where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all preſent. He is committed to Ilcheſter jail for trial.

In the Iſland of Scio, a capitation tax, which is laid on the males, is aſſeſſed in the following ſingular manner. The meaſure of the neck is taken with a ſtring; this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth: if the head will paſs through the nooſe, the perſon muſt pay the tax, but if it will not he is exempted. A joulterhead is therefore in that iſland entitled to ſuch privileges as render it deſirable. Query, Did not our miniſter take this hint of taxing the heads of the people of this iſland, from the practice adopted in that?

The following circumſtance on Sunday ſe'nnight occured at Wellington, in Shropſhire: A man on the evening preceding enliſted for a ſoldier; his wife in vain remonſtrated; but determining to effect her purpoſe while he lay aſleep ſhe cut two of his fingers quite off, and thereby diſqualified him from his new avocation.

July 2. We ſpeak from the firſt authority when we ſay, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales is declared to be pregnant.

Six Thouſand Stands of arms, four field pieces, and a quantity of gun powder was the price of the peace recently granted by the Dey of Algiers to America.

WILMINGTON, (N.C) Auguſt 7.

On Saturday and Sunday laſt, we had as violent a gale of wind as can be recollected in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant; it began about noon on Saturday with the wind at N. E and continued twenty-four hours, during which time it veered to all the intermediate points between that and N. W. Its various ſhiftings, however, abated nothing of its violence; as it ſeemed to rage with equal force, from whatever quarter the wind came.

Our accounts, from the adjacent country, as far as they have yet come to hand, are of the moſt ſombre complexion—we hear from various quarters, of the general proſtration of the corn, as well as of great numbers of timber and fruit-trees; and even where the latter, from ſuperior advantages of ſoil, have been enabled to withſtand the rude ſhock they have, for this year, been almoſt totally deprived of their produce, which until then promiſed to be highly abundant.

Some of the veſſels in the harbour broke from their moorings, drifted down the river, and took the ground, others, at anchor parted their cables and drove on ſhore; —and indeed few or none eſcaped without receiving more or leſs damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Several Frenchmen are arrived in town from France, via Baltimore.—We learn that they left Bourdeaux the 25th July, and have brought deſpatches to the French Miniſter, dated at Paris the 20th. All was quiet in France at the time of their departure.

By the ſhip Polly, from Havre de Grace, July 4. we learn that Col. Humphreys arrived there on the 25th June, in the brig Sophia of Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, and immediately ſet out for Paris.

Accounts from Norfolk are very diſtreſſing reſpecting a fever which prevails there, ſome letters ſtate that from 8 to 12 die daily.

LANSINBURGH, Sept. 1.

MARRIED, in this town, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Jonas Coe, Mr. EMANUEL JOSEPH DESOUZA, late of Portugal, to the very amiable Miſs MARIE GENOVESA ADANCOURT, late of France.

NEW YORK. Auguſt 31.

FATAL INCIDENT.

About ten o'clock yeſterday, a man deſcended a well at the ſugar houſe, in Pine-Street, for the purpoſe of taking up a piece of meat which had fallen, and was immediately deprived of the power of helping himſelf; upon which another man deſcended to aſſiſt him, who was alſo thus taken, and periſhed together. The ſubjects of this melancholy cataſtrophe are, *Philip Myer* and *Matthew Nypolt*. Whether it was the corrupt ſtate of the air in the well, or the difference between the heat of their bodies and that air which produced this unhappy effect, remained a queſtion, until about twelve o'clock, when a man deſcended gradually to aſcertain the fact, and found a ſenſible change; another then tried in like manner, in order to raiſe the dead bodies, but alſo returned, the air being ſo denſe that a candle extinguiſhed four feet from the ſurface. The well was then fumigated, and two men deſcended and raiſed the dead bodies in ſafety. This is one of many inſtances of the kind which has happened in this and foreign countries.

SEPTEMBER 5

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in this city, dated July 23 1795

"I am ſorry to ſay, that we have underſtood that the French Admiral Neilly is arrived, not only with a large military and naval force, but alſo a general pardon to all who ever joined us, or at any time took up arms in favour of royalty: they are alſo to be reſtored to their confiſcated property, and nothing required but an acknowledgment of the Republic.

"If this be true, it is the wiſeſt ſtep ever taken by the Convention; as there are thouſands of royaliſts, who wearied by this protracted war, in exile and in poverty, would be happy to purchaſe their eaſe and comfort again, at the trifling price of acknowledging an infamous government.—Already, I fear, but too well eſtabliſhed—and particularly if it ſhould be attended with a circumſtance ſo grateful to a *French mind*, as perfidiouſly betraying a country which has hitherto ſupported them and their cauſe with the expenditure of its beſt blood and treaſure.

"I am very ſorry to inform you that we have *now a ſerious inſurrection* of the Maroon or Free Negroes in this iſland! Montego Bay, either by accident or deſign, has been laid in aſhes. *French principles and French Gold* have, ſomehow or other, crept in here; ſo much ſo, as to induce the government to deſpatch large bodies of cavalry to quell them. It may, perhaps, be cruſhed in the bud; but every thing in the Weſt-Indies is to be dreaded.—What is to be the fate of England and its dependencies, it is not eaſy to ſay; but a dark cloud impends over her intereſts in almoſt all parts of the world."

September 7.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (N C) to a merchant in this city, dated Auguſt 4 1795.

"A moſt tremendous gale came on from the north-eaſt on Saturday night, and about ſouth eaſt on Sunday morning, which laſted until 4 o'clock, P. M. during which time all the veſſels were either caſt away or upſet and ſunk; you have heard of a ſevere gale in Carolina in the year 1769, but this was worſe. Your brig Adventure lies in the woods—mile from the water; the ſnow Betſy lies in the marſh as theſe two, with a brig from Boſton, and a ſloop of Captain Butler's will be loſt—about 12 ſail will be able to get off. All the wharves in the harbour are torn up and ruined. All the lumber is diſperſed to three miles in the country. Edward Tinker's, Stephen Tinker's, Elias Derrant's, and Wilſon Blunt's ware houſes, and all the ware houſes of the eſtate of Singleton are gone.—The damage on this occaſion is ſuppoſed to be more than that of all the three fires together. All the houſes of the country wharf on Stewart's ſide, and all the others until Coles's are gone. Mc Kinlay is the greateſt ſufferer. Your ſtore and warehouſe is ſtanding.

"The largeſt trees are torn up by the roots. The worſt is, that all the corn in the country, and all the hogs have been deſtroyed. Your ſcow lies in Began's corn-field oppoſite his houſe. The water has been above 15 feet perpendicular of the low water mark.

"The country loſes all its crop—there will not be ſufficient corn for its conſumption—all the fruit trees, or at leaſt the fruit is blown down by the wind."

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the Introduction and Spreading of Infectious Diſeaſes in this City,

REPORT,

That four Perſons have Died of the preſent Epidemic, ſince their report of the 3 Inſtant.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 6 1795.

September 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Auguſtine, to his friend in Charleſton, dated Auguſt 12.

"I am thankful for the intereſt you take in my perſonal ſafety: but I hope the danger is not ſo great as you imagine. I cannot eaſily gueſs from whence the ſtrong party you mention is to come, as I do not ſuppoſe that your government will countenance any ſuch proceedings within their territories, as arming their citizens to commit hoſtilities againſt a nation with whom they are at peace. With regard to our garriſon, it is ſtronger than you think, and capable of making a bold reſiſtance; the advantageous ſituation of the place, together with its fortifications, render it a reſpectable garriſon. It is true a party, who called themſelves Frenchmen, but were moſtly Americans acting under the French commiſſion, took poſſeſſion of one of our batteries on the river St. John, occaſioned by the treachery of Wagnon and M'Intoſh, two of the perſons that were confined laſt year on ſuſpicion; they croſſed the enemy over at night in boats which they had prepared for the purpoſe, and deceived the ſenteries by telling them that the party had come to reinforce the battery; three of our men, were killed, and the reſt made priſoners: but ſhortly afterwards the enemy were obliged to retreat in great confuſion, leaving behind horſes, ſaddles, guns, piſtols and blankets, and other camp furniture.—Afterwards they aſſembled on Amelia Iſland and erected a battery, on which they mounted two ſmall guns; but on the approach of two Spaniſh brigs, one mounting ſix twelve pounders, the other 16, with a ſchooner and galley, they retreated in greater confuſion than at firſt, and we now occupy that poſt alſo."

SALEM, September 8.

An arrival at Portſmouth brings London papers to the 9th of July—by which we learn, "That the French army in Italy has obtained a recent victory. On the 25th of June the Auſtrians attacked the French lines with a force of 30,000—The engagement laſted ſeven hours, when the brave Kellerman repulſed them to a great diſtance, killed 3000, took 300 priſoners, and carried three important poſts. The above intelligence was announced to the Convention July 4th, by an official account from Chiappe, the repreſentative of the people with the army in Italy; and was confirmed by a letter from General Kellerman.

Mr. DUNLAP, who lately arrived in this town from Ireland, intends to eſtabliſh his Brewery in Watertown, 9 miles from Boſton, and 22 from this town. He has brought with him the men he employed in this ſervice abroad. By the river Charles he will have an eaſy tranſportation of his Liquors to the Capital, and to all the ſeaport towns.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

AT the Supreme Judicial Court now in Seſſion in Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, Aug. 1795, the Grand Jury returned a bill againſt a Truckman, for extreme cruelty to his horſe; as it is a novelty, the public may be amuſed by reading it.

"The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts on their oath preſent, that G. J. of ſaid Boſton, Truckman, at Boſton aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid, on the 24th day of Auguſt inſt. being a man of a cruel and inhuman diſpoſition, and not minding and regarding that due and proper uſe of the animals, which the great Creator of the Univerſe has placed under the dominion of man, for the comfort and ſupport of the human race, but indulging a cruel diſpoſition of heart, and wiſhing in order to gratify the unlawful rage, and cruel inclination of his depraved mind, at Boſton aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid, on the day laſt above mentioned, with force and arms, unneceſſarily, wantonly and without any ſufficient reaſon, or provocation, did cruelly, inhumanly, outrageouſly, and exceſſively, beat, bruiſe, mangle, and torture a certain horſe, of him the ſaid G. J. then in uſe and labour in the Truck of him the ſaid G. J. by means of which unneceſſary, wanton and cruel beating, bruiſing, and torturing, of the ſame horſe the ſaid horſe then and there inſtantly died. By which ſame exceſſive cruelty of him the ſaid G. J. an evil example was ſet before others who will offend in like manner, and before the riſing generation of the ſame Commonwealth, and the feelings of the good citizens thereof were hurt and injured; all which is againſt the peace of the ſame Commonwealth, and the dignity of the ſame."

On this charge the party accuſed, was brought into Court, and laid under bonds for his appearance, to take his trial at the next term, and for his good behaviour in the mean time.

September 9.

FROM EUROPE,

BY LAST, AND LATE ARRIVALS.

The proſpects of peace in Europe, are not ſo bright as they have been. The Emperor of Germany, by an official paper, has contradicted the reports of his being in negociation with the French. Inſtead of treating, he is levying vaſt numbers of forces, who are marching to the Rhine, to reinforce the armies oppoſed to Gen. Pichegru. The latter has declared he will paſs "*the Rhine, or will drink it up.*"—Of courſe we may now expect to hear "bloody news" from that quarter. On the other ſide of France, inſtead of negociation by civil ambaſſadors, they are daily endeavouring to convince the Spaniards by *hard* arguments, of the neceſſity of Peace.—Combining theſe together, we may not look for its bleſt return this year.

September 12.

Arrived a ſhip from Bourdeaux, the Captain of which reports, that the Republican Armies have prevented the reunion of the Chouans with the Refugees, which had been landed by the Britiſh on the Coaſt of France, and that the Chouans had been cut to pieces.

Mr. BARBER,

I OBSERVED in your laſt Mercury, a Calculation of Intereſt upon £ 100 for 10 Years, inſerted by a Correſpondent; whatever the Motives, I conceive the Principals, upon which the Calculation is made, to be totally erroneous; for it is as clear, as that 2 and 2 make 4, that Intereſt, reckoned agreeably to his Plan, will entirely ſink the whole Principal in about 24 Years, without One Farthing of it being paid, as any one acquainted with Figures will find upon Trial, that is to ſay—by calculating the Intereſt upon the Principal for the whole Term; and then upon the ſeveral Payments made—to the Opinion, therefore, of the Arithmetician, the following Calculation of ſimple Intereſt on £ 100 for 10 Years is ſubmitted, as coming nearer to equal Juſtice between the Lender and Borrower, and being the Method eſtabliſhed for that Purpoſe in the Courts of Juſtice in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and ſimilar to that adopted by the Courts in this State; any Obſervations tending to elucidate the Subject, by a Perſon verſed in Figures, and accuſtomed to Calculation, may ſerve the Public, and will gratify

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

Note, January 1st. 1786, for £ 100

Principal.	Years.	Intereſt.	Time of Payment.	Sum paid.	Exceſs.	Due.
£ 100 0 0	1	£ 6 0 0	1786 Jan. 1	10	£ 4 0 0	£ 96 0 0
96 0 0	1	5 15 0	87 Jan. 1	10	4 9 0	91 15 0
91 15 0	1	5 10 0	88 Jan. 1	10	4 15 0	87 5 0
87 5 0	1	5 4 0	89 Jan. 1	10	4 19 0	82 10 0
82 10 0	1	4 19 0	90 Jan. 1	10	5 4 0	77 9 0
77 9 0	1	4 12 6	91 Jan. 1	10	5 13 6	72 8 6
72 8 6	1	4 6 6	92 Jan. 1	10	5 19 6	66 8 6
66 8 6	1	3 19 0	93 Jan. 1	10	6 7 6	60 0 0
60 0 0	1	3 12 6	94 Jan. 1	10	6 15 2	53 4 10
53 4 10	1	3 4 10	1795 Jan. 1	10	6 15 2	47 5 8
£ 47 5 8		£ 54 0 0		£ 100	£ 52 14 8	£ 47 5 8

Balance, as calculated by a Correſpondent, £ 14 5 8

Due January 1, 1795. 33 0 0

Difference, £ 14 5 8

NEWPORT, September 15.

We learn that Arrangements are making for the Eſtabliſhment of a BANK in this Town, with a Capital ſufficiently extenſive for the Negociation of the Buſineſs here, and on Principles which may afford Security of a prudential Adminiſtration of it.

Governor FENNER's Reply to Mr. MOORE's Letter—Inſerted in the *Mercury* of Auguſt 18, 1795.

Providence, Auguſt 5, 1795.

SIR,

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 2d inſt. which came to Hand this Morning.

With Regard to the Application of Captain Hume, ſuch was the Indecency of his Letter to you, and ſuch his ſubſequent Conduct, in capturing and ſearching Capt. Bliſs within the Lim-

LONDON,

June 26. On Tuesday last the following dreadful act of desperation was committed at Bath, by John White, a young man, about 19, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of pistols, which he loaded, and with coolness and deliberation walked into the school room of Maria Bailey, in Corn-street, an amiable young lady, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a short conversation, presented one of the pistols to her head, and shot her instantly dead. The noise of the pistol and the smoke greatly terrified the children in the school, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken coming out of the door. The Mayor shortly after summoned a jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in against him. When before the magistrate, he behaved with much decency; and on being asked, why he committed so horrid a deed, he said it was for contemned love; and on the question, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him, both here and hereafter? He replied, that as David, having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, was forgiven, so he also hoped forgiveness. When the mistress of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present. He is committed to Ilchester jail for trial.

In the Island of Scio, a capitation tax, which is laid on the males, is assessed in the following singular manner. The measure of the neck is taken with a string; this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth: if the head will pass through the noose, the person must pay the tax, but if it will not he is exempted. A goulterhead is therefore in that island entitled to such privileges as render it desirable. Query, Did not our minister take this hint of taxing the heads of the people of this island, from the practice adopted in that?

The following circumstance on Sunday se'nnight occured at Wellington, in Shropshire: A man on the evening preceding enlisted for a soldier; his wife in vain remonstrated; but determining to effect her purpose while he lay asleep she cut two of his fingers quite off, and thereby disqualified him from his new avocation.

July 2. We speak from the first authority when we say, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is declared to be pregnant.

Six Thousand Stands of arms, four field pieces, and a quantity of gun powder was the price of the peace recently granted by the Dey of Algiers to America.

WILMINGTON, (N. C) August 7.

On Saturday and Sunday last, we had as violent a gale of wind as can be recollected in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; it began about noon on Saturday with the wind at N. E. and continued twenty-four hours, during which time it veered to all the intermediate points between that and N. W. Its various shiftings, however, abated nothing of its violence; as it seemed to rage with equal force, from whatever quarter the wind came.

Our accounts, from the adjacent country, as far as they have yet come to hand, are of the most sombre complexion—we hear from various quarters, of the general prostration of the corn, as well as of great numbers of timber and fruit-trees; and even where the latter, from superior advantages of soil, have been enabled to withstand the rude shock, they have, for this year, been almost totally deprived of their produce, which until then promised to be highly abundant.

Some of the vessels in the harbour broke from their moorings, drifted down the river, and took the ground, others, at anchor parted their cables and drove on shore; —and indeed few or none escaped without receiving more or less damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Several Frenchmen are arrived in town from France, via Baltimore.—We learn that they left Bourdeaux the 25th July, and have brought despatches to the French Minister, dated at Paris the 20th. All was quiet in France at the time of their departure.

By the ship Polly, from Havre de Grace, July 4. we learn that Col. Humphreys arrived there on the 25th June, in the brig Sophia of Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, and immediately set out for Paris.

Accounts from Norfolk are very distressing respecting a fever which prevails there, some letters state that from 8 to 12 die daily.

LANSINBURGH, Sept. 1.

MARRIED, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jonas Coe, Mr. EMANUEL JOSEPH DESOUZA, late of Portugal, to the very amiable Miss MARIE GENOVESA ADANCOURT, late of France.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

FATAL INCIDENT.

About ten o'clock yesterday, a man descended a well at the sugar house, in Pine-Street, for the purpose of taking up a piece of meat which had fallen, and was immediately deprived of the power of helping himself; upon which another man descended to assist him, who was also thus taken, and perished together. The subjects of this melancholy catastrophe are, *Philip Myer* and *Matthew Nypolt*. Whether it was the corrupt state of the air in the well, or the difference between the heat of their bodies and that air which produced this unhappy effect, remained a question, until about twelve o'clock, when a man descended gradually to ascertain the fact, and found a sensible change; another then tried in like manner, in order to raise the dead bodies, but also returned, the air being so dense that a candle extinguished four feet from the surface. The well was then fumigated, and two men descended and raised the dead bodies in safety. This is one of many instances of the kind which has happened in this and foreign countries.

SEPTEMBER 5

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in this city, dated July 23 1795.

"I am sorry to say, that we have understood that the French Admiral Neilly is arrived, not only with a large military and naval force, but also a general pardon to all who ever joined us, or at any time took up arms in favour of royalty: they are also to be restored to their confiscated property, and nothing required but an acknowledgment of the Republic.

"If this be true, it is the wisest step ever taken by the Convention; as there are thousands of royalists, who wearied by this protracted war, in exile and in poverty, would be happy to purchase their ease and comfort again, at the trifling price of acknowledging, an infamous government.—Already, I fear, but too well established—and particularly if it should be attended with a circumstance so grateful to a *French mind*, as perfidiously betraying a country which has hitherto supported them and their cause with the expenditure of its best blood and treasure.

"I am very sorry to inform you that we have *now a serious insurrection* of the Maroon or Free Negroes in this island! Montego Bay, either by accident or design, has been laid in ashes. *French principles and French Gold* have, somehow or other, crept in here; so much so, as to induce the government to despatch large bodies of cavalry to quell them. It may, perhaps, be crushed in the bud; but every thing in the West-Indies is to be dreaded.—What is to be the fate of England and its dependencies, it is not easy to say; but a dark cloud impends over her interests in almost all parts of the world."

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"A most tremendous gale came on from the north-east on Saturday night, and about south east on Sunday morning, which lasted until 2 o'clock, P. M. during which time all the vessels were either cast away or upset and sunk; you have heard of a severe gale in Carolina in the year 1769, but this was worse. Your brig Adventure lies in the woods one mile from the water; the snow Betsy lies in the marshes as these two, with a brig from Boston, and a sloop of Captain Butler's will be lost—about 12 sail will be able to get off. All the wharves in the harbour are torn up and ruined. All the lumber is dispersed to three miles in the country. Edward Tinker's, Stephen Tinker's, Elias Derrans's, and Wilson Blunt's ware houses, and all the ware houses of the estate of Singleton are gone.—The damage on this occasion is supposed to be more than that of all the three fires together. All the houses of the country wharf on Stewart's side, and all the others until Coles's are gone. Mc Kinlay is the greatest sufferer. Your store and warehouse is standing.

"The largest trees are torn up by the roots. The worst is, that all the corn in the country, and all the hogs have been destroyed. Your scow lies in Began's corn-field opposite his house. The water has been above 15 feet perpendicular of the low water mark.

"The country loses all its crop—there will not be sufficient corn for its consumption—all the fruit trees, or at least the fruit is blown down by the wind."

COMMITTEE OF HEALTH.

The Committee appointed to prevent the Introduction and Spreading of Infectious Diseases in this City,

REPORT,

That four Persons have Died of the present Epidemic, since their report of the 3d Instant.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 6 1795.

September 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Augustine, to his friend in Charleston, dated August 12.

"I am thankful for the interest you take in my personal safety: but I hope the danger is not so great as you imagine. I cannot easily guess from whence the strong party you mention is to come, as I do not suppose that your government will countenance any such proceedings within their territories, as arming their citizens to commit hostilities against a nation with whom they are at peace. With regard to our garrison, it is stronger than you think, and capable of making a bold resistance; the advantageous situation of the place, together with its fortifications, render it a respectable garrison. It is true a party, who called themselves Frenchmen, but were mostly Americans acting under the French commission, took possession of one of our batteries on the river St. John, occasioned by the treachery of Wagnon and M'Intosh, two of the persons that were confined last year on suspicion; they crossed the enemy over at night in boats which they had prepared for the purpose, and deceived the sentries by telling them that the party had come to reinforce the battery; three of our men, were killed, and the rest made prisoners: but shortly afterwards the enemy were obliged to retreat in great confusion, leaving behind horses, saddles, guns, pistols and blankets, and other camp furniture.—Afterwards they assembled on Amelia Island and erected a battery, on which they mounted two small guns; but on the approach of two Spanish brigs, one mounting 10 twelve pounders, the other 16, with a schooner and galley, they retreated in greater confusion than at first, and we now occupy that post also."

SALEM, September 8.

An arrival at Portsmouth brings London papers to the 9th of July—by which we learn, "That the French army in Italy has obtained a recent victory. On the 25th of June the Austrians attacked the French lines with a force of 30,000—The engagement lasted seven hours, when the brave Kellerman repulsed them to a great distance, killed 3000, took 300 prisoners, and carried three important posts. The above intelligence was announced to the Convention July 4th, by an official account from Chiappe, the representative of the people with the army in Italy; and was confirmed by a letter from General Kellerman.

Mr. DUNLAP, who lately arrived in this town from Ireland, intends to establish his Brewery in Watertown, 9 miles from Boston, and 22 from this town. He has brought with him the men he employed in this service abroad. By the river Charles he will have an easy transportation of his Liquors to the Capital, and to all the seaport towns.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

AT the Supreme Judicial Court now in Session in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Aug. 1795, the Grand Jury returned a bill against a Truckman, for extreme cruelty to his horse; as it is a novelty, the public may be amused by reading it.

"The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on their oath present, that G. J. of said Boston, Truckman, at Boston aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, on the 24th day of August inst. being a man of a cruel and inhuman disposition, and not minding and regarding that due and proper use of the animals, which the great Creator of the Universe has placed under the dominion of man, for the comfort and support of the human race, but indulging a cruel disposition of heart, and wishing in order to gratify the unlawful rage, and cruel inclination of his depraved mind, at Boston aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, on the day last above mentioned, with force and arms, unnecessarily, wantonly and without any sufficient reason, or provocation, did cruelly, inhumanly, outrageously, and excessively, beat, bruise, mangle, and torture a certain horse, of him the said G. J. then in use and labour in the Truck of him the said G. J. by means of which unnecessary, wanton and cruel beating, bruising, and torturing, of the same horse the said horse then and there instantly died. By which same excessive cruelty of him the said G. J. an evil example was set before others who will offend in like manner, and before the rising generation of the same Commonwealth, and the feelings of the good citizens thereof were hurt and injured; all which is against the peace of the same Commonwealth, and the dignity of the same."

On this charge the party accused, was brought into Court, and laid under bonds for his appearance, to take his trial at the next term, and for his good behaviour in the mean time.

September 9.

FROM EUROPE,

BY LAST, AND LATE ARRIVALS.

The prospects of peace in Europe, are not so bright as they have been. The Emperor of Germany, by an official paper, has contradicted the reports of his being in negociation with the French. Instead of treating, he is levying vast numbers of forces, who are marching to the Rhine, to reinforce the armies opposed to Gen. Pichegru. The latter has declared he will pass "*the Rhine, or will drink it up.*"—Of course we may now expect to hear "bloody news" from that quarter. On the other side of France, instead of negociation by civil ambassadors, they are daily endeavouring to convince the Spaniards by *hard* arguments, of the necessity of Peace.—Combining these together, we may not look for its blest return this year.

September 12.

Arrived a ship from Bourdeaux, the Captain of which reports, that the Republican Armies have prevented the reunion of the Chouans with the Refugees, which had been landed by the British on the Coast of France, and that the Chouans had been cut to pieces.

MR. BARBER,

I OBSERVED in your last Mercury, a Calculation of Interest upon £ 100 for 10 Years, inserted by a Correspondent; whatever the Motives, I conceive the Principals, upon which the Calculation is made, to be totally erroneous; for it is as clear, as that 2 and 2 make 4, that Interest, reckoned agreeably to his Plan, will entirely sink the whole Principal in about 24 Years, without One Farthing of it being paid, as any one acquainted with Figures will find upon Trial, that is to say—by calculating the Interest upon the Principal for the whole Term; and then upon the several Payments made—to the Opinion, therefore, of the Arithmetician, the following Calculation of simple Interest on £ 100 for 10 Years is submitted, as coming nearer to equal Justice between the Lender and Borrower, and being the Method established for that Purpose in the Courts of Justice in the State of Massachusetts, and similar to that adopted by the Courts in this State; any Observations tending to elucidate the Subject, by a Person versed in Figures, and accustomed to Calculation, may serve the Public, and will gratify

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

Note, January 1st. 1784, for £ 100

Principal.	Years.	Interest.	Time of Payment.	Sum paid.	Excess.	Due.
£ 100 0 0	1	£ 6 0 0	1786 Jan. 1	£ 10	£ 4 0 0	£ 96 0 0
96 0 0	1	5 15 0	87 Jan. 1	10	4 4 9	91 15 3
91 15 3	1	5 10 11	88 Jan. 1	10	4 9 10	87 5 3
87 5 3	1	5 4 8	89 Jan. 1	10	4 15 3	82 10 0
82 10 0	1	4 19 0	90 Jan. 1	10	5 1 0	77 9 0
77 9 0	1	4 12 11	91 Jan. 1	10	5 7 0	72 1 11
72 1 11	1	4 6 6	92 Jan. 1	10	5 13 6	66 8 5
66 8 5	1	3 19 8	93 Jan. 1	10	6 0 3	60 8 2
60 8 2	1	3 12 6	94 Jan. 1	10	6 7 6	54 0 8
54 0 8	1	3 4 10	1795 Jan. 1	10	6 15 2	47 5 6
						£ 47 5 6
Balance, as calculated by a Correspondent,						33 0 0
Difference,						£ 14 5 6

NEWPORT, September 15.

We learn that Arrangements are making for the Establishment of a BANK in this Town, with a Capital sufficiently extensive for the Negociation of the Business here, and on Principles which may afford Security of a prudential Administration of it.

Governor FENNER's Reply to Mr. MOORE's Letter—Inserted in the *Mercury* of August 18, 1795.

Providence, August 5, 1795.

SIR,

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 2d inst. which came to Hand this Morning.

With Regard to the Application of Captain Home, such was the Indecency of his Letter to you, and such his subsequent Conduct, in capturing and searching Capt. Bliss within the Lim-

its and Jurisdiction of the State, that I must wait for Instructions from the President of the United States, to whom I shall transmit a full Account of the Behaviour of Capt. Home by this next Mail.

I am not a little surprised that you Sir, in your Character as Vice-Consul of his Britannic Majesty, should be instrumental in offering this unprovoked and unprecedented Insult to the State.

I am, with due Esteem and Regard,
Sir, Your most humble Servant,
A. FENNER.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Esq;
his Britannic Majesty's Vice-
Consul for Rhode-Island, &c.

A few Days since, his Excellency the Governor received sundry Communications from the President of the United States; among them a Copy of the following Declaration:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, having heretofore produced to me his Commission as Vice Consul of his Britannic Majesty, within the State of Rhode-Island, and having thereon received from me an Exequatur, bearing Date the 5th Day of December, 1793, recognizing him as such, and declaring him free to exercise within the said State, such Functions and Powers as may be given or permitted by the Laws of the Land to the Consuls of Nations between whom and the United States no Treaty or Convention exists, for permitting specific Powers and Functions to be exercised by their Consuls reciprocally: And the said Thomas William Moore having, on the Second Day of August, 1795, transmitted to the Governor of the State of Rhode-Island a Letter, dated the 31st of July, 1795, addressed to him the said Thomas William Moore, and written by Capt. Redham Home, Commander of the British Ship of War Africa, then lying at, or near the Port of Newport, in said State, which said Letter is conceived in Terms of Menace and Insult against the Authority of the United States, and the said Thomas William Moore having participated in the Commission of the said Menace and Insult by transmitting the Letter, as aforementioned, having perfect Knowledge of its Contents; and it being no longer proper, or consistent with the Respect due to the Government and Authority of the United States, that the said Thomas William Moore should continue to exercise any of the Functions or Powers heretofore allowed in Virtue of his said Commission of Vice Consul.

These are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the said Thomas William Moore as Vice-Consul of his Britannic Majesty in any Part of these United States, nor permit him to exercise any of the Functions or Powers heretofore granted. And I do hereby wholly revoke the said Exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely void from this Day forward.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Fifth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twentieth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President's Command,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Our latest Accounts from New York are to the 10th Instant, at which Time there was a Prospect of the City being soon freed from the Epidemic.

Tuesday last Admiral Murray, in the Resolution, appeared off Point-Judith, and fired Signal Guns. These were answered by the Cleopatra, which soon after got under Way, joined the Admiral, and next Day proceeded with him to Sea.

Last Tuesday arrived here in Distress a British Letter of Marque Ship, of 20 Guns Alexander Richardson, Commander. She was bound from New York for Leghorn, with Provisions; but on the 16th of August, in a severe Gale in the Gulf Stream, lost all her Masts, Bowsprit and two Guns.—She was met with at Sea by Admiral Murray, who took her in Tow; off this Harbour a Pilot took Charge of her, and brought her in.

ANECDOTE.—One of the Emigrants lately arrived in the Eliza, at Salem, on jumping ashore, inquired of the Spectators, if this was the free Country he had so often heard of, where One might speak as he thought, and being answered in the Affirmative, "Well then (says he) try J——s, (success to the French.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, PELATIAH WEBSTER, Esq; Merchant, of the above City, aged 70.

—At Saratoga, after a short Illness, JOHN B. SCHUYLER, Esq; Son of Gen. Schuyler, in the 30th Year of his Age.

—At New York, in the 54th Year of his Age, Mr. ABRAHAM BROWER, Printer, and formerly one of the Proprietors of the New York Diary.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1795,
HENRY SHERBURNE *Esq. Moderator.*

George Gibbs, and George Champlin, Esquires, reported to this Meeting, that SIMEON POTTER, Esq; had by Deed of Gift, made a Donation of Two Lots of Land, on Easton's Point, in Newport, with a Dwelling-House and Store thereon standing; to be combined with the Funds, that are to be established, by the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for the Support of Public Schools in this Town: *It was therefore unanimously Voted and Resolved*, That George Gibbs, and George Champlin, Esquires, be and are hereby requested, to present the Thanks of the Trustees, to Simeon Potter, Esq; for his liberal Donation; and assure him, that it shall be inviolably appropriated to the Establishment of Support of Public Schools, which he has so generously patronised.

A true Copy from the Records,
Attest, MOSES SHEFFIELD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Anna, Fowler,	Boston
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
—— Patty, Gladding,	Philadelphia
—— Neptune, Arnold,	New York
—— Defiance, Chace,	Richmond
Brig Sophia, Cranston,	Aux Cayes
—— Fair, American, Southwick,	Richmond

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Providence
—— Clementine, Wescott,	Ditto
Snow Sally, Manchester,	Africa

Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and Public School LOTTERY,

commences drawing
On the First *Thursday* in *January* next,
at the State-House in *Newport*,

‡‡‡ Those of this Town and Vicinity, who intend becoming interested in the beneficial Chances in this Lottery, are recommended to apply early, and purchase or engage, the Shares or Tickets they mean to take.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

James Center

informs his Customers and the PUBLIC,

That he has received a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY, viz.

HARD and soft Pomatum; Perfume, of different Kinds, in small Bottles; Hair Powder, plain and cented; patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Down Puffs, from 1/6 to 2/6; Silk Ditto; Powder Bags and Boxes; Hair Ribbon, the first Quality; common Ditto; Ivory Combs, different Prices; Horn Combs, of all Kinds; Shaving Boxes compleat; Craping, Curling and Pinching Irons; Silk Purses, &c. Brown Salts; Clothes Brushes; Teeth, Comb, and Buckle Ditto; Court Plaister; and Hones; a handsome Assortment of Ladies Braids.—Likewise, on hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys—Walking Sticks, different Kinds.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

To be SOLD, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

GRAFTED APPLE-TREES, such as Rhode-Island Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, Golden Russettings, Newtown Pippins, and Piked Sweetings.—This last, a Summer Apple, bears very young, and in great Plenty, and most delicious. These Trees are from Two to Four Years old, very clean, and large for their Age:—Price 20 Cents Single, and 16 Dollars and 66 Cents a Hundred.

It is presumed that no Fault can be found with the Price, when the great and lasting Value of Orchards is considered; the great Demand and Price of Apples and *Cyder*, at this Time; and that as small a Quantity of Beef, Butter, Cheese or Barley, will pay for an Hundred Trees, as ever would in this Country.

It should be remembered, by all Farmers, how much Apples cheapen and mend our Subsistence, by lessening the Consumption of Bread, and adding a palatable and wholesome Variety to our Tables.—Fifty Apple Trees were planted on this Island in the Year 1778. Twelve Years after, they produced One Hundred Bushels of fine Greenings. It is thought by Farmers of Experience, and good Judgment, that Two Hundred good Apple-Trees, will give as much clear Profit as a Dairy of Twenty Cows. Plantations of Fruit Trees, is one of the strongest Marks that distinguish the plentiful and comfortable Abode of the civilized, from that of the hungry Savage Man.

If a Man means to sell his Farm, there is no other Way of bestowing an equal Expence, that will so much recommend it, as a young Orchard of choice Fruit.—It frequently happens, that a Man raises an Orchard, to bear Plenty of Fruit, while his Neighbour is talking of it, from Year to Year, and getting ready.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

☞ *TICKETS in the Little-Compton Lottery (which commences Drawing on Monday next) to be sold by the Printer hereof.*

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

By particular Desire of a Number of Ladies and Gentlemen, the Comedy given out is postponed.

TO-MORROW EVENING, September 16,
Will be presented *(for the last Time this Season)* the celebrated COMEDY, of the

J E W:

With the MUSICAL Entertainment of

The P A D L O C K.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of PRESTON MANN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, who has had the Benefit of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, passed in June, 1756, intitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; that they exhibit to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings in East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and State aforesaid, within Nine Months from the First Day of May last, their several Claims against the said Preston Mann—we being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, &c. held in said County of Kent, on the Fourth Monday of April last, Commissioners or Assignees to the Estate of the said Preston, and Nine Months allowed for the receiving of said Claims.

HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN HOWLAND

East-Greenwich, June 17, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,
Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogshead Hoops.—Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by
Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,	Broadcloths,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,	Corded Dimities,
Handkerchiefs,	Marseilles Waistcoating,
Mens Gloves,	Calico, of all kinds,
Ditto Hose,	Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Tammies,	Fancy Chintzes,
Durants,	Leylac Ditto,
Calamancoes,	Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,	Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Taboreens,	A Variety of Lutestrings,
Patent Laces,	Black Satin Florentine,
Cambricks,	Sarsnets,
Linens,	Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Mode,	Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.
Black Gauze,	
Muslin Chintz Shawls,	
Purple Ditto,	
Olive Ditto,	
Superfine Cassimeres,	

Just imported, via New-York,
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A complete and general Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by
Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

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He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

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Newport, August 24, 1795.

ty and Jurisdiction of the State, that I must wait for Instructions from the President of the United States, to whom I shall transmit a full Account of the Behaviour of Capt. Home by the next Mail.

I am not a little surprised that you Sir, in your Character as Vice-Consul of his Britannic Majesty, should be instrumental in offering this unprovoked and unprecedented Insult to the State.

I am, with due Esteem and Regard,
Sir, Your most humble Servant,
A. FENNER.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Esq;
his Britannic Majesty's Vice-
Consul for Rhode-Island, &c.

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A true Copy from the Records,
Attest: MOSES BRIXAS, *Secry.*

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District of Newport, Sept. 15.

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—— Patty, Gladding, Philadelphia
—— Neptune, Arnold, New York
—— Defiance, Chase, Richmond
Brig Sophia, Cranston, Aux Cayes
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HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN HOWLAND

East-Greenwich, June 17, 1795.

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Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

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Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

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A very convenient House, pleasantly situated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Wash Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

Extracts from the plaintive Epistle of PETER PINDAR, *Esq; on the Hair Powder Tax.*

TO MR. PITT.

"THINK on AMERICA, our *cow* of *yore*,
Which oft the hand with Job-like patience bore;
Who pinch'd, and yet denied a lock of hay,
Kick'd the hard *Milkman* off, and march'd away.
In vain he try'd by every art to catch her;
To wound, to hamstring, nay knock down, *despatch* her;
Far off she kept, where *Love*, where *Freedom* rules;
Mocking the fruitless rage of rogues and fools."

PITT AND DUNDAS, AT *Wimbledon*.

"O say, where first was plann'd, thy powder scheme?
At Wimbledon, arose the golden dream;
Where thou, and honest Rumbold-hunting Harry,
Project, and re-project, and oft miscarry?
Two Graziers, clasp'ning hogs, to fill your flyes,
Two spiders weaving lines for simple flies,
Rich spoil whence millions take their easy wing;
To *bribe* an Emperor, and *regrets* a King;
Where, blest, ye bumper it in England's cause,
Belch opposition's fall, and *hiccup* laws;
With equal spirit, where each work succeeds,
A *Bottle* now, and now a *Nation* bleeds."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last, and concluded.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE particulars of improvement, requisite to the acquisition of these advantages, appear to be the following:—

1. To clear the ground of such old and diseased trees as encumber the soil, without making an adequate return; due attention being paid, in this case, to the more valuable kinds of fruit. By this means, it is probable, the soil might be relieved from one-fourth of its present encumbrance.

2. To clear away, while the wood remains of value, or to head down and graft with the better fruits, the wildings, kernels, and other interior kinds of fruit, which encumber the ground, and crowd better trees; and which, by affording an interior kind of liquor, bring discredit on the whole. By this means much more than one fourth of the present encumbrance would be got rid of, without eventual injury; or the ground would become productive of a species of produce, which would in a short time, be beneficial to the occupiers and the community.

3. To set up the low headed, drooping trees, which remain; thereby giving air to the crops growing beneath them; and to free the tops from all foulness and superfluity; thereby giving health and vigour to the trees; and by lessening the darkness of their shadows, at the same time give health and vigour to the crops; as well as by lessening the quantity of bearing wood, guard, as much perhaps as human art can guard, against an excess of fruit, in any one year; thereby doing as much perhaps as can be done, towards obtaining, what of all things is desirable to a fruit farmer, a crop of fruit every year.* But, as there is no hope of obtaining this with full effect;

4. To erect, on the larger plantations at least, suitable buildings, proportioned to the quantity of planting; for the purpose of manufacturing, on the premises, the liquors they respectively produce.§ Suffering Dealers, from all quarters of the kingdom, to impose, in open Convocation, what prices they please, in a plentiful year, is disgraceful to the country. Instead of 14 or 15*s* a hogshead, a grower might ensure with moral certainty, by keeping his liquors, perhaps, only one year, three times, perhaps four times, that price—perhaps ten times the *neat* profit which he now receives. It would be worth the tenants while, to pay double the interest laid out on such erections. To suffer the Dealers from London, and other distant markets, to send agents into their neighbourhood, and make this profit out of them, perhaps within sight of their plantations, is an absurdity, which ought not to escape censure. The landed interest of the district is involved in the discredit.‖

5. To endeavour, by every devisable means, to propagate, in suitable soils, and well chosen situations, the "OLD FRUITS";—which, if they can, by any act yet known, or by any, which study and application may hit upon, be continued only one *generation* longer, the advantage might, in my opinion, be of considerable magnitude.¶

6 To set about, with all speed, the raising of FRESH VARIETIES: for although it seems possible that, by proper exertions of art, the old fruits may be kept in being some short time longer, it appears, in my mind, impossible that they can, by any art, be rendered perpetual. Besides, the old varieties are, indispensably, the productions of human industry; and it is highly probable, that by greater exertions, or by greater success, new varieties of still higher value may be produced.

A reform of this magnitude, however, must not, for various reasons, be expected from the *tenantry*. Fruit trees, as an object of rural economy, class with woodlands and hedges: they are *fixtures* belonging to the *premises*.—The tenant has only the use of them, perhaps for a time uncertain. His object, of course, is present profit. It, therefore, behoves the proprietor, who has a permanent interest in them, to look forward to future advantages.

The great objects of the reform would be, to free the estate from unprofitable encumbrances. To stop the efflux of inferior liquors; which, by finding their way to market, bring general discredit on ENGLISH FRUIT LIQUORS: and above all, to encrease the quantity of liquors of the *first quality*; that their richness, their flavor, and their generous diffusion, may be universally known;—that the demand may be in consequence enlarged; the prices raised; and the prosperity of these countries proportionally encreased.

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bounds, by judicious pruning; especially by taking off the midsummer shoots; which not only exhaust the sap, and thereby weaken the tree in the instant; but being tender, are liable to be frost-nipped; decay; rot off; and leave a wound in the young branch which threw it out.

Be this as it may, nothing is more likely to keep the young trees in health, and preserve them from the CANKER, *which is so fatal to the old fruits, than keeping the head within due bounds; thereby enabling the roots to give vigour to the whole plant*

I have been informed, however, by a gentleman, who, for amusement, prunes his own wall trees that nicking the Bark, *by drawing the edge of a sharp knife carefully down it, will by giving freedom to the sap vessels, stop the* CANKER; *and I was shewn trees on which its effects was sufficiently striking to warrant my mentioning it in this place.*

The reader, however, is requested to receive the above particulars as hints, which being in possession of without having either leisure or opportunity to enable me to establish the proof of their practicability, I deliver up to the use of those, who being in practice, may have both.

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SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept. 1, 1795

Just imported from HAMBURGH, and to be SOLD, BY

Gardner & Dean,

A very large and elegant Assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

With an Assortment of

GLASS WARE.

Aug. 31.

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Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and
Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

August 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of MARSH LEWIS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Trader, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden, at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756 for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

United States of America.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

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W. PECK, *Marshal*
Rhode-Island District.

August 26th, 1795.

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the 15th day of October next*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.* Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New London on Thursday by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M. Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boston by Providence (East-Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6 P. M. Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren P. M. Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 or 5 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New-London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New-Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 12 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road No. 7.*

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3 For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 1st of October 1797.

Note 6 Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

July 28.

WANTED.

Two active Lads, about sixteen or eighteen Years of Age to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th August, '95.

Extracts from the plaintive Epistle of PETER PINDAR, *Esq; on the Hair Powder Tax.*

TO MR. PITT.

"THINK on AMERICA, our *cow* of *yore*,
Which oft the hand with Job-like patience bore;
Who pinch'd, and yet denied a lock of hay,
Kick'd the hard *Milkman* off, and march'd away.
In vain he try'd by every art to catch her;
To wound, to hamstring, nay, knock down, *despatch* her;
Far off she kept, where *Love*, where *Freedom* rules;
Mocking the fruitless rage of rogues and fools."

PITT AND DUNDAS, AT *Wimbledon*.

"O say, where first was plann'd, thy powder scheme?
At Wimbledon, arose the golden dream;
Where thou, and honest Rumbold-hunting Harry,
Project, and re-project, and oft miscarry?
Two Graziers, clean'ning hogs, to fill your styes,
Two spiders weaving lines for simple flies,
Rich spoil whence millions take their easy wing;
To *bribe* an Emperor, and *refresh* a King;
Where, blest, ye bumper it in England's cause,
Belch opposition's fall, and *hiccup* laws;
With equal spirit, where each work succeeds,
A *Bottle* now, and now a *Nation* bleeds."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last, and concluded.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE particulars of improvement, requisite to the acquisition of these advantages, appear to be the following:

1. To clear the ground of such old and diseased trees as encumber the soil, without making an adequate return; due attention being paid, in this case, to the more valuable kinds of fruit. By this means, it is probable, the soil might be relieved from one-fourth of its present encumbrance.

2. To clear away, while the wood remains of value, or to head down and graft with the better fruits, the wildings, kernels, and other interior kinds of fruit, which encumber the ground, and croud better trees; and which, by affording an interior kind of liquor, bring discredit on the whole. By this means much more than one fourth of the present encumbrance would be got rid of, without eventual injury; or the ground would become productive of a species of produce, which would in a short time, be beneficial to the occupiers and the community.

3. To set up the low headed, drooping trees, which remain; thereby giving air to the crops growing beneath them; and to free the tops from all foulness and superfluity; thereby giving health and vigour to the trees; and by lessening the darkness of their shadows, at the same time give health and vigour to the crops; as well as by lessening the quantity of bearing wood, guard, as much perhaps as human art can guard, against an excess of fruit, in any one year; thereby doing as much perhaps as can be done, towards obtaining, what of all things is desirable to a fruit farmer, a crop of fruit every year.* But, as there is no hope of obtaining this with full effect;

4. To erect, on the larger plantations at least, suitable buildings, proportioned to the quantity of planting; for the purpose of manufacturing, on the premises, the liquors they respectively produce.§ Suffering Dealers, from all quarters of the kingdom, to impose, in open Convocation, what prices they please, in a plentiful year, is disgraceful to the country. Instead of 14 or 15*s.* a hogshead, a grower might ensure with moral certainty, by keeping his liquors, perhaps, only one year, three times, perhaps four times, that price—perhaps ten times the *neat* profit which he now receives. It would be worth the tenants while, to pay double the interest laid out on such erections. To suffer the Dealers from London, and other distant markets, to send agents into their neighbourhood, and make this profit out of them, perhaps within sight of their plantations, is an absurdity, which ought not to escape censure. The landed interest of the district is involved in the discredit.‖

5. To endeavour, by every devisable means, to propagate, in suitable soils, and well chosen situations, the "OLD FRUITS";—which, if they can, by any act yet known, or by any, which study and application may hit upon, be continued only one *generation* longer, the advantage might, in my opinion, be of considerable magnitude.¶

6 To set about, with all speed, the raising of FRESH VARIETIES: for although it seems possible that, by proper exertions of art, the old fruits may be kept in being some short time longer, it appears, in my mind, impossible that they can, by any art, be rendered perpetual. Besides, the old varieties are, indispensably, the productions of human industry; and it is highly probable, that by greater exertions, or by greater success, new varieties of still higher value may be produced.

A reform of this magnitude, however, must not, for various reasons, be expected from the *tenantry*. Fruit trees, as an object of rural economy, class with woodlands and hedges: they are *fixtures* belonging to the *premises*.—The tenant has only the use of them, perhaps for a time uncertain. His object, of course, is present profit. It, therefore, behoves the proprietor, who has a permanent interest in them, to look forward to future advantages.

The great objects of the reform would be, to free the estate from unprofitable encumbrances. To stop the efflux of inferior liquors; which, by finding their way to market, bring general discredit on ENGLISH FRUIT LIQUORS: and above all, to encrease the quantity of liquors of the *first quality*; that their richness, their flavor, and their generous disposition, may be universally known;—that the demand may be in consequence enlarged; the prices raised; and the prosperity of these countries proportionally encreased.

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* PRUNING. *The great danger to be guarded against, in pruning fruit trees, is that of* doing too much at once. *Taking away a large proportion of the top of a fruit tree injures, in all probability, its roots eventually, by rendering part of them useless; and the top in the first instance, by a glut of sap. On the contrary, taking away a small proportion of the top in equal probability strengthens the roots; by enabling them to supply, with greater ease, the wood and foliage that are left; as well as to throw out a stronger blossom, and mature, with greater certainty, the fruit which succeeds.*

Hence, the pruning of an orchard, whose trees are in a wild thick wooded state, ought to be made the work of 3 or 4 years: removing, the first year, the most offensive boughs, only. Thus rendering the work progressive and pleasurable; inasmuch as it becomes, by these means, light, yet most effectual.

§ *See note—Mercury, No. 1722 for April 21 and No. 1729, for June 9.*

‖ *The country Dealers are likewise involved in the disgrace: to suffer men, whom in the regular course of business, they ought to supply, to manufacture their own liquors in the place of their growth, is at once a disgrace and a disadvantage to them.*

¶ PROPAGATION OF THE OLD FRUITS. *The Stire Apple*, it is said, *is propagated with tolerable success, upon the forest of Dean (its favorite soil) by* suckers; *or rather young wood pulled out of the crown of the tree; in the same manner as the codlin is usually propagated. Layering, in tubs of earth elevated for that purpose, might be a still better mode of propagation.*

The Squash Pear has been budded; *but with what degree of success is yet to be tried.*

The Golden Pippin, it is said, *is raised, with success, by attending properly to its head while young; preventing it from running too much to wood; keeping it within due bounds, by judicious pruning; especially by taking off the* midsummer shoots; *which not only exhaust the sap, and thereby weaken the tree in the instant; but being tender, are liable to be frost-nipped; decay; rot off; and leave a wound in the young branch which threw it out.*

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